MAY 12, 1775. THE NUMBER 15.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

LONDON, *March* 6.

WE hear that the celebrated Rouſſeau, the Genevan philoſopher, is married to a young girl of 17 years of age. The wife of the celebrated John Jean Rouſſeau is a young pupil of his, whom he taught muſick and philoſophy, and ſhe is the daughter of his own tailor. The reaſon this celebrated ſage gives for ſo unnatural a union is, that as the father *fitted* him ſo well for theſe laſt 20 years paſt, he was in hopes his daughter would do the ſame for theſe 20 years to come.

The petition from the city of Waterford, in the kingdom of Ireland, preſented on Friday to the Houſe of Commons, ſtates, among a variety of other things, that their exports conſiſt chiefly of white and brown linens to America, and of ſalted beef, pork, and butter, to the Weſt India iſlands; that the imports from North America conſiſt of flax ſeed, lumber, wheat, and flower; and that the differences now ſubſiſting between Great Britain and that continent, which have brought on the non-importation and non-exportation agreement in the ſeveral colonies, will be productive of the ſeveral following alarming and ruinous conſequences:

1. That the petitioners, being cut off from their uſual ſupplies of American flax ſeed, will be rendered unable to carry on the linen manufacture.

2. That, not having the means of raiſing flax, their linen manufactures muſt conſequently be annihilated.

3. That, though they ſhould obtain flax from other countries, the commerce with America being ſtopped by the non-importation agreement, their manufactures muſt inſtantly fall to decay.

4. That, being deprived of ſtaves to make caſks, their export proviſion trade muſt be deſtroyed, and both the navy of Great Britain and the Weſt India iſlands be deprived of the means of ſubſiſtence, without many great and manifeſt inconveniencies.

And that, on the whole, ſuch a train of conſequences muſt be deſtructive to the landed property, manufactures, and commerce of the kingdom, and muſt occaſion a very ſenſible diminution of his Majeſty's revenues.

March 10. Yeſterday 56 draughts from the two regiments of light dragoons embarked on board a tranſport at Deptford for Corke, there to augment Preſton's light dragoons deſtined for America.

The meaſures lately purſued againſt America are relaxed and abated. Is it timidity, or good ſenſe, or humanity? I do not chooſe to reſolve the query, ſo he may ſolve it that reads.

The report of Col. Lee having a duel with an officer in America is ſo far from being true, that, at the time the circumſtance is ſaid to have happened, the Gentlemen were 400 miles apart.

The following is a fact. Lord Bute came to town on Monday, in a chaiſe, without any arms on it, wrapped in a large cloak, with a ſlouched hat over his face, and a ſervant out of livery following him; ſo the publick may expect ſome new devices from his interviews with a great perſonage, who is ſo unfortunate as to be under the influence of the black planet, ſo malignant to his happineſs, his glory, his own and his family's welfare. Does Lord Chatham, or any other great and good man, ever viſit the metropolis in this dark, deteſtable manner? Unhappy George, what a miſery for thee that ever gloomy Bute was born? He comes thus very frequently.

In the midſt of the confuſion created by our diſputes with America, in the midſt of the diſtreſs and miſery with which this metropolis is ſurrounded, the ſpirit of play is by no means allayed. On Sunday ſe'nnight, at the *Scavoir Vivre*, Lord L----- won 4000l. with which his Lordſhip very prudently *cut* for the winter ſeaſon, and next day purchaſed a domain in the neighbourhood of E----m. Mr. O------, the ſame night, had upon one card (which he won) the enormous ſum of 4430l.

Yeſterday upwards of 1200 drums were ſent down the river to be carried to the Downs, in order to be put on board the tranſports bound to America; there were 100 drummers with them, that had been draughted from ſeveral of the regiments.

Advice is received that four Spaniſh frigates have had an an engagement in the Mediterranean, with ſeven corſairs, belonging to the Emperour of Morocco, wherein three of the latter were ſunk, and the other four carried into Cadiz by the Spaniards.

The Dutch have ſent off from the Texel, ſince the commencement of this year, two cargoes of warlike ſtores for California.

No characters were ever ſo much alike, and yet ſo contraſted, as George III. of England, and the immortal Titus of Rome. "The latter never ſhewed any ſeverity but againſt informers. If libellers attacked him unjuſtly, he held them more pitiable than blameable. If they accuſed him juſtly, nothing could be more unjuſt than to puniſh them."

Prince Lobkowitz, who reſided in London about 24 years ago, for a conſiderable time, is now charged with a double commiſſion from the court of Vienna. His firſt commiſſion is to go to Berlin, in the character of ambaſſadour extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and after having executed that commiſſion, he is to repair to the court of Peterſburg, in the ſame character and quality.

It is certain that not leſs than 100,000 people muſt, in a few months, be reduced to beggary by the conduct of adminiſtration againſt the colonies.

The ſhips deſtined for the relief of the Mediterranean, African, Antigua, and Newfoundland ſtations, are ordered to rendezvous at Spithead the 20th of next month.

Yeſterday Mr. Gaddle, attorney, ſhot himſelf through the head at his lodgings in Piccadilly, and inſtantly expired. He was greatly embarraſſed in his circumſtances, which is thought to be the occaſion of this raſh action.

Yeſterday a quart of green peaſe was ſold, in Covent Garden market, to a Gentleman's ſervant, for *ſix guineas*.

A few days ago the landlord of an inn at Wigan, in Lancaſhire, being abſent from home, a perſon came to the inn gate late in the evening and knocked, ſaying he was a ſoldier, and wanted admittance, being quartered there; on which the man was let in, and went to bed. About 1 o'clock in the morning, a noiſe was heard in the houſe, which the family imagined was the ſoldier, with ſome of his accomplices (whom they thought he had let in) robbing the houſe; on which they got up and went to the ſoldier's room, where they found him in bed. Upon informing him there were robbers in the houſe, he got up, loaded his muſket and fixed his bayonet, and went down ſtairs, where he found a ſtout fellow with a large knife in his hand, whom he inſtantly run through with his bayonet, and killed on the ſpot. In one of the parlours he found two others, packing up the moſt valuable of the furniture, whom he ſecured, and they were committed to priſon. The landlord came home the next morning, and for the ſoldier's bravery made him a handſome preſent.

March 11. They write from New York, that a ſurpriſing progreſs continues to be made, both there and at Philadelphia, in the eſtabliſhment of manufactures, by means of experienced artificers from Great Britain and Ireland.

Moſt of the Ladies in America, after the manner of the Roman females, are ſending their jewels to Philadelphia, there to remain till May, when the Congreſs meet, who are to have the diſpoſal of them, if neceſſity requires it, for the glorious cauſe of liberty; and farther declare, that if their perſons ſhould be wanted, they will fearleſs take the field againſt their enemies.

A CURSE.

MAY all the evils of Pandora's box,
Gout, leproſy, ſciatica, and pox,
Cramps, ſtitches, vertigos, and ſcalding ſores,
Sans intermiſſion, glide through all the pores
Of the foul, baſe-born, recreant, venal band,
Who, locuſt-like, infeſt Britannia's land.
May every miniſterial, penſion'd ſlave,
With every fawning, flattering, cringing knave,
Court cankerworms, and faction's wretched tools,
(Scorn'd by the honeſt, dreaded but by fools)
May mitred zealots, liegemen to the Pope,
Dreaming of hats and purple, graſp a rope;
Peel'd prieſts, who thirſt for Britiſh ſubjects blood,
Be tumbled headlong in the Stygian flood.
May Heaven's dread vengeance cruſh the miſcreant crew,
Pain, penury, and grief, their ſteps purſue:
Through Sol's diurnal race, debarr'd from eaſe,
Denuded ſtand they, like Hellſidian trees;
Axes and halters be their final doom,
Nightſhade and hemlock flouriſh round their tomb!

By the Susannah, Dobbie, Jett, Gibson, and Betsey, Benson, from London, the Molly, Parry, from Liverpool, the Falmouth, Steel, and Boyd, Dunlop, from Glasgow, we have London papers to the 25th of March, from which we have collected the following advices, viz.

ROME, FEBRUARY 25.

ONE Seignior Dominico de Angelis, of Tivoli, has lately found near that place, in digging in the ruins of an old villa, supposed of Cassius, 14 or 15 statues, eight of them Muses, with some valuable busts, &c. Thus he may be considered to have made a fortune at one stroke, and little expense. It is supposed the present Pope will buy them, to render more complete the late Pope's fine museum, not yet entirely finished. Constitutionally, he has already one third part in all that is found.

LONDON, *March* 17.

THE English have long been charged with a ridiculous affectation for French fashions; but the French, as if they meaned to return us the compliment, have for some years discovered as immoderate a fondness for every thing that is English. The Ladies in particular, we are told, in letters just received from Paris, have been for several weeks past increasing the size of their bonnets, in imitation of those lately worn in England; and this commerce of modes is at present carried there to so great a height, that it forms by much the most valuable branch of traffick now stirring in that capital. The tradesmen, of course, vie with each other in new devices; but what takes most is a bonnet, called *Aux Jardins a l'Angloise*. There are many others, however, which are very whimsical. Of these some have the representation of a village upon them, others of a forest, a meadow, a bridge, or a windmill; and one even with a piece of mechanism in it, so artfully contrived that the bonnet moves imperceptibly, and during its motion imitates the singing of a linnet, the sound of a flagelet, &c. &c. May we not expect soon to see these fantastical decorations brought over to England? This account, our correspondent says, is strictly true.

The following is a genuine copy of the petition of the American merchants, &c. presented to the House of Lords on Wednesday last.

To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, the petition of the merchants, traders, and others, of the city of London, interested in the American commerce.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioners are deeply concerned to find that there is now depending, before this Right Honourable House, a bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and New Hampshire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and Providence Plantation, in North America, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the British islands in the West Indies; and to prohibit such provinces and colonies from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein to be mentioned, under certain restrictions, and for a time to be limited.

"Your petitioners beg leave to represent, that the said bill, should it pass into a law, will, in its operation, deprive thousands of his Majesty's loyal subjects of their actual subsistence, and reduce them to extreme distress, even that of famine, the said provinces not generally raising corn sufficient for their own support; and, by this bill, they will be prevented from receiving any supplies from their sister colonies, and precluded from their natural resource, the sea.

"Your petitioners have reason to believe that very great numbers of men, bred and employed in the fisheries, who in hardiness and intrepidity are not exceeded by any in this extensive empire, will be impelled, by the pressing calls of hunger and want, and a just feeling for their violated rights, to such a conduct as may be productive of devastation and bloodshed, which may endanger the peace and welfare of his Majesty's American dominions; or be induced to employ themselves in fishing for the French, and thereby give our rivals the means of supplying the markets in Europe, which will render it difficult for us ever to regain that valuable branch of commerce.

"Your petitioners beg leave farther to represent, that there is now due from the said provinces and colonies, to the city of London only, one million sterling and upwards; that their remittances are almost entirely made by means of the fisheries, and consequently the ruin brought on those colonies will deeply injure the commercial interest of Great Britain, and ultimately fall on the landed property of these kingdoms.

"That among the other grievances of which our fellow subjects in America so generally complain, is their being deprived of trial by jury in particular cases, and the extension of the jurisdiction of the admiralty courts; which grievances, your petitioners, with much concern, find are not only continued, but extended, by the present bill; and they think it their duty to represent it as their firm opinion to this Right Honourable House, that the disquietudes which universally prevail in the minds of their fellow subjects in America will be increased and confirmed by this bill, which is unjust, as they conceive, because it involves the punishment of those who are allowed to be innocent with those who are supposed to be guilty, and that these disquietudes will never be removed unless lenient measures are pursued, and their grievances redressed.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that the said bill may not pass into a law."

March 18. Yesterday four of the people called Quakers attended the levee at St. James's, and presented a paper to his Majesty relative to American affairs.

Extract of a letter from Don Sherlock, *commander of Melille to the Count de Ricla, at Madrid, dated Feb. 7.*

"I told you in my last of the success we had in our subterranean war with the Emperour of Morocco, 15 of whose men were at first taken out of the mine we blew up dead; and several since. This affair has chagrined the Emperour so much, that he ordered all the subterranean works to be suspended, which they were for five days; when the Moors taking advantage of the lightness of the earth, notwithstanding the obstacles which were in their way, found means to throw two bombs into our mine, which did no damage to the mine itself, but suffocated 16 of our miners, who were asleep. This event affected me very sensibly, as from that moment the Moors began to work at their mines again, boasting that they should soon put those again in order which we had destroyed. I am now preparing to frustrate their intentions.

"The enemy continue the bombardment, and throw about 60 bombs, and fire 30 cannon, every day, against the place. The garrison has not yet suffered any thing, and the two fires which happened were immediately extinguished."

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 12, 1775.

FREDERICKSBURG, *committee chamber, Saturday, April* 29, 1775.

AT a council of 102 members, delegates of the Provincial Convention, officers and special deputies of 14 companies of light horse, consisting of upwards of 600 well armed and disciplined men, friends of constitutional liberty and America, now rendezvoused here, in consequence of an alarm occasioned by the powder being removed from the country magazine, in the city of Williamsburg, in the night of Thursday the 21st instant, and deposited on board an armed schooner, by order of his Excellency the Governour.

The council having before them the several matters of intelligence respecting the transaction, and particularly a letter from the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; Speaker of the late House of Burgesses of Virginia, received here last night by an express despatched to Williamsburg for the purpose of gaining intelligence, informing that the Gentlemen of the city of Williamsburg, and neighbourhood, have had full assurance from his Excellency that this affair shall be accommodated, and advising that the Gentlemen assembled here should proceed no farther at this time.

This council came to the following determination, and offer the same as their advice to those publick-spirited Gentlemen, friends to British liberty and America, who have honoured them by this appointment.

Highly condemning the conduct of the Governour, on this occasion, as impolitick, and justly alarming to the good people of this colony, tending to destroy all confidence in government, and to widen the unhappy breach between Great Britain and her colonies, ill timed, and totally unnecessary, consider this instance as a full proof that no opinion which may be formed of the good intentions of a Governour, in private life, can afford security to our injured and oppressed country; but that obedience to arbitrary ministerial mandate, and the most oppressive and tyrannical system of government, must be the fatal line of conduct to all his Majesty's present servants in America. At the same time, justly dreading the horrours of a civil war, influenced by motives of the strongest affection to our fellow subjects of Great Britain, most ardently wishing to heal our mutual wounds, and therefore preferring peaceable measures, whilst the least hope of reconciliation remains, do advise, that the several companies now rendezvoused here do return to their respective homes. But, considering the just rights and liberty of America to be greatly endangered by the violent and hostile proceedings of an arbitrary ministry, and being firmly resolved to resist such attempts, at the utmost hazard of our lives and fortunes, we do now pledge ourselves to each other to be in readiness, at a moment's warning, to reassemble, and by force of arms to defend the laws, the liberty, and rights of this or any sister colony, from unjust and wicked invasion.

Ordered, that expresses be despatched to the troops assembled at the Bowling Green, and also to the companies from Frederick, Berkeley, Dunmore, and such other counties as are now on their march; to return them thanks for their cheerful offers of service, and to acquaint them with the determination now taken.

God save the liberties of America.

The foregoing determination of council having been read at the head of each company, was cordially and unanimously approved.

Narrative of facts relative to John Norton *and Sons shipping two half chests of tea in the* Virginia, Howard Esten, *humbly address to the inhabitants of* Virginia.

JOHN NORTON and sons, some time in the month of June 1774, received a letter from Messr. John Prentis and co. covering an invoice of a cargo of goods, in which were contained two certain articles, *viz.* a chest of hyson tea, and another common green ditto. In the course of the same month, they received likewise another letter, with a copy of the said invoice, in which were inserted the same articles of tea. However, J. Norton and sons, being uneasy at the order, did not give it out till the month of August, hoping and expecting they should have received countermanding orders with respect to the shipping the same; but none such ever came to hand, though they had a letter from Messr. Prentis and co. dated the 26th of June, and afterwards a copy thereof, both of which were received in the month of August. Thus disagreeably circumstanced, J. Norton and sons, much against their inclinations, complied with shipping the two chests of tea in the latter end of the month of August, amounting to the precise quantity of 154 lbs. neat; no other chests of tea being on board, to the

beſt of their knowledge and belief. Their letters and invoices were made up, and dated the 31ſt of Auguſt; about which time, ſome other goods offering, J. Norton and ſons were induced to detain the ſhip fourteen days longer than they intended. On the 15th of September, in the evening, they received a letter from Mr. John Backhouſe of Liverpool, by the poſt, dated the 12th of the ſame month, encloſing a copy of the Virginia aſſociation entered into the beginning of Auguſt, which they verily believe was the firſt account received in any part of England. Under theſe circumſtances, how could J. Norton and ſons act? The ſhip Virginia was then cleared out, and at Graveſend; and the commencement of the non-importrtion agreement fixed for the firſt of November, a time ſcarce thought ſufficient for her arrival in Virginia. To apply, therefore, for permiſſion to land the tea (could it have been obtained) was thought unadviſeable, ſince, during the courſe of ſuch an application, the time allowed by the aſſociation for importation was running on faſt, and their correſpondents might have been ſubject to many inconveniencies therefrom, in caſe the ſhip did not arrive in time; therefore, it was not attempted. Capt. Eſten left London very early on the morning of the 16th of September, and paſſed through the Downs the next day; and that no ſtep, which prudence could ſuggeſt, might be omitted, he was directed to conſult with the committee, and other Gentlemen in Virginia, immediately on his arrival, and honeſtly to lay the caſe before them; and that, if he found it diſagreeable to the inhabitants that the tea ſhould be landed, ſtored, or returned in the ſhip, he was then to propoſe deſtroying it, but by no means attempt the landing it without leave. From ſuch a plain and faithful narration of facts, and from a conviction of the candour which they poſſeſs to whom theſe lines are addreſſed, J. Norton and ſons are induced to hope that the imputation of injuſtice to America will ceaſe, that truth will trample over calumny or miſrepreſentation, and that they ſhall recover that place which they formerly held in the eſteem of their friends and countrymen in Virginia.

JOHN NORTON & SONS.

LONDON, *Jan.* 5, 1775.

Since my writing the above, on reading the Virginia Gazette of the 24th of November laſt, it gives me infinite concern to find that I have unhappily fallen under the heavy diſpleaſure of the Gentlemen of the committee for York and Glouceſter counties, by inadvertently ſhipping two half cheſts of tea on board the Virginia, Howard Eſten maſter, ordered by Meſſ. Prentis & co. My excuſe is ſet forth in the foregoing narration of facts, which I ſubmit to the committees in particular, and the publick in general; and hope I ſhall be acquitted from any evil intentions of prejudicing a people I have a great eſteem for, and among whom I have lived (I may ſay) the happieſt part of my life. A cenſure alſo, for a ſuppoſed contempt of the reſolutions entered into by the worthy members of the late Aſſembly, reſpecting the importations of tea into Virginia, being paſſed upon me by the above mentioned committee, I muſt confeſs that I thought all the reſolves made at that time were preparatory only to thoſe intended at the general meeting in Auguſt; that they were then to receive a ſanction from the Congreſs; and that the reſolve particularly alluded to, in the hurry of buſineſs, entirely eſcaped my notice, for which I am heartily ſorry. I muſt ſincerely declare, that in ſhipping the tea there was not the leaſt deſign intended of umbrage to the inhabitants of Virginia, or lending an aid to government towards raiſing a revenue in America; that my avowed principles (which I now publiſh) are, that the Parliament of Great Britain have not the leaſt ſhadow of right to tax America; that I never will, directly or indirectly, deviate from theſe principles, which I have always profeſſed, and which ought to govern every perſon that has any regard for the liberty of America; and I alſo farther declare, that, ſo far from having any connexion with the Miniſtry, my perſon is even unknown to any of them, and that I never was in their preſence, except when I attended about the copper coinage for Virginia, in which I was employed, inſtead of a better agent.

JOHN NORTON.

LONDON, *Jan.* 16, 1775.

In anſwer to an objection made to my charging Mr. Prentis the duty on the two half cheſts of tea in the invoice, it has ever been the cuſtom of the houſe ſo to do; as by that means the whole amount of coſts and charges appears to the perſons debit, in one ſum, in their account current. The Captain draws for the amount of the duty when he pays the ſame in Virginia; but, in the caſe of Mr. Prentis, he muſt now have credit for it. And as to the relanding of the tea at Graveſend, I am credibly informed (the ſhip being cleared) it could not have been allowed; bond and ſecurity having been given at the exciſe office for the exportation thereof, ſome time before the ſhip was cleared.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *town, the 25th inſtant* (May) *at the ſhop of the deceaſed Dr.* John Walker,

A COMPLETE ſet of ſhop utenſils, ſurgeons and midwifry inſtruments, together with the medicines and books of the ſaid deceaſed. The terms of credit will be made known at the ſale, by

(2) THOMAS SIMPSON, Adm.

FOR CHARTER

To any part of BRITAIN,

An exceeding good veſſel, burthen about 500 hhds. For terms apply to

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

NORFOLK, *May* 3, 1775. (tf.)

Buckingham *county, April* 25, 1775.

ALL *perſons indebted to the ſtore kept in this county, by the ſubſcriber, on account of* George Murdoch *& co. merchants in* Glaſgow, *are deſired to pay their reſpective balances to* Donald M'Nicoll, *he being now appointed to receive, and duly authoriſed to diſcharge, them.*

GEORGE MURDOCH.

HALIFAX, *April* 27, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony with all convenient ſpeed.

GEORGE YUILLE.

RUN *away the 20th of* March *laſt, a very black, large, likely, young negro man, named* SELLOR. *I bought him of the Reverend* John Brander *in* Bedford, *who bought him of one* Ranſone *in* Glouceſter *county, on* North *river,* Kingſton *pariſh, where I am ſure the ſlave is. Whoever will bring him to me, in* James City *county, ſhall receive* 3*l. and all expenſes.*

(6) JOHN AYLETT.

PRINCE WILLIAM, *April* 12, 1775.

AS the time approaches when the lands, patented under the proclamation of Governour *Dinwiddie*, muſt be improved or forfeited, I requeſt the favour of the proprietors of the tract lying upon *Pokotellico* creek, and the *Kanawah* river, themſelves, or by their agents, to meet upon the premiſes, to divide, on *Monday* the 12th of next *June*. The neceſſity of this meaſure is obvious; but leſt it may appear extraordinary, to any of the proprietors, that a ſingle perſon ſhould undertake to appoint the time, I muſt inform them that I have heretofore written, to each ſeparately, to the above purport. Should the proprietors fail to attend at the time, or to ſend ſome one to act for them, I hope they will think it reaſonable I ſhould take poſſeſſion of the quantity I am entitled to, by purchaſe, under Major *Bullitt* and Lieutenant *Woelper*, and proceed to improve it accordingly.

CUTHBERT BULLITT.

BLANDFORD, *May* 1, 1775.

AS I intend for *Britain* early in the ſummer, thoſe who have any demands againſt me will be kind enough to bring them in, and they ſhall be immediately diſcharged. Mr. *Thomas Gordon*, of *Prince George*, will be properly empowered to receive, and grant diſcharges for, the debts ſtill due to *Gordon* and *Ramſay*.

PATKICK RAMSAY.

BLANDFORD, *May* 1, 1775.

THOSE indebted to *Ramſay, Monteith*, and Co. are deſired to take notice, that their buſineſs at this place, formerly under Mr. *Patrick Ramſay's*, and latterly under my direction, is now managed by Mr. *William Bogle*, who is fully empowered to tranſact the ſame, and to whom they are deſired to make payment. When the times admit, it will be carried on as uſual. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

I INTEND for *England* immediately after the *October* meeting of the merchants, in the *Neptune*, *Jonathan Punderſon* commander. All perſons who have any demands againſt the ſubſcriber are requeſted, for the laſt time, to bring in their reſpective accounts, that they may receive payment; and thoſe indebted are deſired to come and ſettle, that his affairs may be adjuſted before his departure.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

THOSE Gentlemen who may be inclined to conſign any tobacco to *William Lee*, Eſq; merchant in *London*, are reſpectfully acquainted, that a good *Britiſh* built ſhip will be in *York* river, in a very ſhort time, to take in tobacco to his addreſs, when the Gentlemen ſhippers will be waited on by the Captain in perſon. (2)

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, at night, two ſervant men, *viz.* THOMAS SPEARS, a joiner, born in *Briſtol*, about 20 years of age, five feet ſix and a half inches high, ſlender made, has light gray or bluiſh eyes, a little pock marked, freckled, ſandy coloured hair cut pretty ſhort, his voice is coarſe and ſomewhat drauling; he took with him a coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches, of light brown duffil, with black horn buttons, another light coloured cloth waiſtcoat, old leather breeches, check and oſnabrug ſhirts, a pair of new milled yarn ſtockings, a pair of old ribbed do. new oſnabrug trouſers, and felt hat, not much the worſe for wear.------WILLIAM WEBSTER, a brick-maker, born in *Scotland*, and talks pretty broad, about five feet ſix inches high, well made, rather turned of 30, with light brown hair, and a roundiſh face; he had on an olive coloured coat, pretty much worn, with black horn buttons, duffil waiſtcoat and breeches, the ſame as *Spears's*, oſnabrug trouſers, and check and oſnabrug ſhirts. They went off in a ſmall yawl, with turpentine ſides and bottom, the inſide painted with a mixture of tar and red lead. Maſters of veſſels are cautioned againſt receiving of them, and the above reward is offered to any perſon who will deliver them at my dwelling-houſe in this county, or twenty dollars for each, from

(2) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FAIRFAX county, *April* 23, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, laſt ſpring, from Mr. *Richard Taylor's*, near *Blaudford*, a ſorrel MARE about four feet ſeven or eight inches high, five years old this ſpring, a blaze face, and no other white about her, paces, trots, and gallops well, but neither dockt nor branded. She was put to *Godolphin* laſt ſpring, and it is likely may be with foal. Whoever delivers the ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber, in *Amelia*, or to *Jonathan Jackſon* in *Blandford*, ſhall have the above reward. She had the ſplint when ſhe went away, which occaſioned her to be very lame.

JOSEPH GREENHILL.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of *Henry Daniel*, deceaſed, will be ſold on *Monday* the 22d of *May*, being *Middleſex* court day, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, all the LOTS and HOUSES in the town of *Urbanna*, where he kept publick houſe, very conveniently ſituated for that purpoſe, being next to the cuſtomhouſe, and oppoſite to the courthouſe. At the ſame time will be ſold, all the houſehold and kitchen furniture, moſt of it new and good, a quantity of bacon, two horſes, and a ſingle chair. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, for all ſums above 25s. on giving bond and ſecurity. Long credit will be given for the lots and houſes. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe them, before the day of ſale, may apply to.

GEORGE DANIEL,
ROBERT DANIEL, Executors.

*** A quantity of wine, rum, and beer, will be ſold at the ſame time, and credit given till the 1ſt of *November* next, on giving bond and ſecurity as aforeſaid. All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to make them known before the day of ſale, and thoſe indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make payment.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a gray HORSE about eight years old, four feet eight inches high, and has on the near ſhoulder ſomething reſembling a W. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

OWEN MATTHEWS.

TAKEN *up*, *in* Brunſwick, *a dark bay* HORSE *about four feet four inches and three quarters high, about eight years old, ſomewhat creſt-fallen, has many ſaddle ſpots, and ſome white on each hind foot, but no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to* 8*l.* WILLIAM ATKEISON.

TAKEN *up*, *in* Buckingham, *a ſorrel* HORSE *with a flaxen mane, a large blaze in his face, a white ſtroke down each ſhoulder, the effects of a fiſtula, ſhod all round, appears to have been worked in a waggon, about eight years old, four feet ſeven inches high, and branded on the buttocks, but it cannot be made out, a white ſpot between his breaſt and near ſhoulder, where there appears a collection of other white ſpots in the form of an M. Poſted, and appraiſed to* 10*l.* BRYAN DOLAN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 28, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately. JOHN KATHER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 5, 1775.

AS I intend to leave the colony as ſoon as I can ſettle my affairs, I muſt earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted to me on my own account, or in partnerſhip with Mr. *William Maitland*, to diſcharge their balances by the enſuing meeting of the merchants. As there are probably ſome who may not have it in their power to comply with this requeſt, it is expected they will give bond for what they owe, which will in ſome meaſure anſwer my purpoſe, and enable me to ſupport my credit in future.----- The goods I have on hand, amounting to upwards of 600l. ſterling, I would gladly diſpoſe of at a low advance, and allow twelve months credit, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. ROBERT MILLER.

To be SOLD *cheap*, *for* ready money,

A COLLECTION of valuable BOOKS, either ſeparately, or together; a portfolio of engravings, *etchings* and *mezzotintos* (chiefly *proofs*) by the moſt celebrated maſters; ſeveral articles of mohogany furniture, *&c.* a three year old cheſtnut colt by *Valiant*, a year old bay filly by *Fearnought*, both from a high-blooded mare, and a very light and ſtrong ſingle chair; the property of *Samuel Henley*, of *William & Mary* college, who intends to leave the colony ſoon.

For SALE, *on long credit*,

THE HOUSE and LOT in this city where Mr. *William Hornſby* lately lived. For terms, inquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

THE *BRICK HOUSE and its appurtenances, near the Capitol in* Williamſburg, *belonging to the daughters of the late* John Palmer. *For terms apply to me, in* Charles City. (4) JOHN TYLER.

Indian Fields, April 11, 1775.

VIRGINIA, *to wit.*

At a general court held at the Capitol, *the* 13*th day of* April, 1775.

Joſeph Wharton, of the city of *Philadelphia*, merchant, plaintiff, againſt
Richard Ford, and Co. of the city of *London*, merchants, *George Moore*, and Co. of *Alicant*, merchants, *Peter Trotter*, and Co. merchants, *John Marſh*, Eſq; and *John Syme*, Eſq; defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendants, *Richard Ford* and Co. *George Moore* and Co. *Peter Trotter* and Co. and *John Marſh*, being beyond ſea, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, it is ordered that the other defendant, who hath effects of the ſaid *Richard Ford* and Co. *George Moore* and Co. *Peter Trotter* and Co. and *John Marſh*, in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the farther order or decree of this court; that the ſaid defendants, *Richard Ford* and Co. *George Moore* and Co. *Peter Trotter* and Co. and *John Marſh*, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be within 15 days inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of *St. Paul*, in the county of *Hanover*, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamſburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

Williamſburg, *April* 25, 1775.

SOME time in *February* laſt, I gave my bond, in a very imprudent and raſh manner, to Mr. *John Holt*, merchant in this city, for the ſum of 105l. payable the 25th of *October*, together with a bill of ſale for the three following negroes, to wit, *Little Lucy*, *Daniel*, and *Grace*; and whereas I find that I have been greatly impoſed upon, and cheated, by the ſaid *Holt*, in the goods that I purchaſed of him, they being ſold at a very high advance: This is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, or purchaſing any of the above mentioned ſlaves: as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled ſo to do by a regular and due courſe of law.

5‖ WILLIAM DAWSON.

For SALE,

THE high blooded horſe DOTTEREL. He is full fifteen hands three inches high, and remarkable for the ſtrength and beauty of his form, being in *every* reſpect worthy of his high deſcent, which is from the beſt ſtock in *England*, as may be ſeen by his pedigree in the hand-writing, and ſigned by, Sir *John Pennington*, who bred him. The Gentlemen of the turf are well acquainted with *Dotterel*'s performances in *Great Britain*, and that he was eſteemed the ſwifteſt horſe in *England*, *Eclipſe* excepted. He is remarkable for getting colts, and they are uncommonly beautiful, and fit for the turf or the road. The above mentioned pedigree may be ſeen, and the terms of ſale made known, to any perſon inclined to purchaſe, by applying to the ſteward at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late Honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, Eſq; in *Weſtmoreland* county. (4)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 3000 acres, whereon is a plantation which has employed, for ſome years paſt, twelve or fourteen ſlaves; this tract lies in the upper end of *King William* county. Alſo a tract lying in the lower end of the ſaid county, containing 1100 acres, and pleaſantly ſituated on *Pamunkey* river; a brick dwelling-houſe, with neceſſary offices, a fiſhing ſhore, and a lively fertility of ſoil, recommend the latter tract to any Gentleman who may be about to ſettle in life. Poſſeſſion will be delivered on the 25th of *December* next, to the purchaſer, or purchaſers, who will have liberty of ſowing fall grain. Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, jun. of *Orange*, will make known particulars to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid tracts. Credit till the firſt of *January* 1777 will be allowed, by

JUDITH ROBINSON.
(tf.) LUCY ROBINSON.
BENJAMIN GRYMES, jun.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at *Weſt Point*, in *King William* county, the 21ſt of laſt *December*, a very likely *Virginia* born negro man, named MIKE, about 22 years old, ſix feet high, and ſtutters much; had on, when he went away, a ſuit of negro cotton, but may probably change his clothes. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the ſaid negro to me ſhall have 3l. reward, beſides what the law allows, and if taken out of the colony 10l. (tf.) JOHN WEST.

For SALE,

A NEW BRIG, burthen about 115 tuns, now on the ſtocks, and ready for launching. Her upper timbers are altogether of black walnut, cedar, locuſt, and mulberry. The terms of ſale will be made known to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the ſteward at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late Honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, Eſq; in *Weſtmoreland* county. (4)

For SALE at *Tappahannock*,

AN *exceeding likely young negro man, who is a very good houſe ſervant, underſtands taking care of horſes, and is a tolerable good cook. If the purchaſer is not perfectly ſatisfied with him after a month's trial, he may return him if in health.*

(tf.) ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

To be SOLD *in* Amherſt *county*,

FOUR THOUSAND acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a large tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable griſtmill, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authoriſed to bargain for it, and will ſhow it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

(tf.) CARTER BRAXTON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* in *Caroline*, or Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ.* 6*d.* per Annum, Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

NEW YORK, *May* 1.

WE hear there are letters in this town from Connecticut, which say that the number of men lately assembled at Boston, including those from Connecticut and Rhode Island, amounted to 60,000; *that they are mostly returned to their respective homes, leaving an army of about* 15,000 *to watch General Gage's motions.*

We still seem to be in great suspense about our accounts from Boston, the authenticity of part of them being doubtful; however, we make not the least doubt there has been a smart engagement between the King's troops and the provincials, in which we hear the former have lost 302 *men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, and the latter* 37, *but we do not learn there was any general officer lost on either side; and the regular post being now stopped between this place and Boston, it is probable we will remain somewhat longer in the dark concerning this very disagreeable, unhappy, and melancholy transaction.*

A letter from Boston, dated last Monday, and received since writing the above paragraphs, says: "*The communication between this town and country is entirely stopped up, and not a soul permitted to go in or out without a pass. This day the Governour has disarmed all the inhabitants, after giving them his word and honour that the soldiers should not molest nor plunder them. Cambridge is the head-quarters of the provincials, and they are commanded by General* ------. *They are intrenching themselves at Roxbury, and erecting batteries to play on our lines.*"

The men of war at Rhode Island have taken two sloops bound from thence for Providence, with flower, belonging to Mr. Brown, of Newport; and the owner was taken on board one of the King's ships.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 3.

MONDAY last the General Assembly of this province met here, pursuant to adjournment.

Extract of a letter from a considerable manufacturing house in Leeds, to their correspondent in this city, March 2.

"All the intelligence, publick and private, received from America, predicted that they would resist the acts of our Parliament to the last; and we had convincing lamentable proofs, that our Parliament would persist in their measures, not only against the petitions of the commercial interest of the kingdom, *but against almost the voice of the whole kingdom.*"

Extract of a letter from Boston, *dated April* 22 *and* 23.

"We have been closely besieged, and no provisions brought to market for several days, which has reduced us to an allowance. Lieutenant Knight was the only officer killed in the engagement; 14 officers wounded, two of whom dangerously, 62 private killed and missing, and 105 wounded (part of every regiment, except that at the castle) exclusive of the marines, who suffered more than any regiment.

"The Governour and Gentlemen of Boston have agreed to open the town, on condition of the inhabitants delivering up their arms to the selectmen. The Governour engages to protect the lives and property of such as choose to stay; those who choose to quit the town to go where they please, and the boats of the fleet to assist in conveying such persons, with their effects, as choose to go to any part of the harbour. The town was besieged by 20,000 men, who it was expected would attack the fortifications.

"The wounded officers and soldiers were treated with great humanity by the inhabitants of Charlestown, on their return."

Extract of a letter from New York, *May* 1.

"This morning a vessel arrived here from Boston, by which we learn that the loss on the side of the King's troops is 67 killed and missing; Lieutenant Knight, of the 4th, and Lieutenant Hull, of the 43d regiments, are among the slain; 120 wounded, 12 of which in danger, and 5 or 6 officers slightly. The loss of the provincials said to be considerable; they are now intrenched before Boston, to the amount of 12 or 15,000; all the inhabitants in Boston are disarmed.------The Otter sloop of war is arrived there; it is said she brings the act of Parliament for restraining the trade of all the colonies, except Nantucket, Nova Scotia, St. Lawrence, New York, North Carolina, and Georgia.

"Last evening a detachment of the Connecticut troops marched into town, and are to be followed by several more."

On Saturday last we had a meeting in this city of the Military Associators, when it was determined that each ward should be formed into one or more companies, the officers to be chosen in the respective wards. Two troops of light horse are now raising; two companies of expert *riflemen*, and two companies of artillery-men are forming. We have six pieces of brass artillery, and several light iron ones. Our provincial arms, powder, &c. are all secured. Three provincial magazines are forming. In short, MARS has established his empire in this populous city; and it is not doubted but we shall have, in a few weeks from this date, 4000 men, well equipped, for our own defence. or for the assistance of our neighbours.

Sunday last Captain Anthony arrived here in a short passage from Rhode Island, by whom we learn that General Gage had despatched a frigat to England a few hours after the defeat of his troops. That the British officers and soldiers have done ample justice to the bravery and conduct of the Massachusetts militia; they say, that no troops ever behaved with more resolution. A soldier who had been in the action, being congratulated by a fellow soldier on his safe return to Boston, declared, "that the militia had fought like bears, and that he would as soon attempt to storm hell as to fight against them a second time."

We are likewise farther informed, that the two brigades, consisting of 1800 men, commanded by Earl Percy, were attacked and routed by only 500 of the militia.

By a Gentleman who left Boston in the evening of the 19th ult. (the day of engagement) we learn, that the first stand made by the country was with only 200 men at Concord bridge, which the soldiers were endeavouring to pull up. The soldiers gave the first fire, and killed 3 or 4. It was returned with vigour by the country, and the regulars began soon to retire.

The conntry people immediately lined the roads, which are secured with stone walls, and their numbers hourly increasing, they annoyed the regulars exceedingly, who halted but two or three times, and then in open plains for a few minutes.

A considerable body of the provincials had formed an ambuscade, near Cambridge, for the troops in their return; but the bridge having been destroyed by the first brigade in their march out, the troops took their route through Charlestown, and by that means avoided a total overthrow. The number of the regulars, when the two brigades joined, is said to have been at least 1800. It does not appear that they were attacked by more than 600 provincials, till they got near to Charlestown, when a very strong reinforcement from the inhabitants of Marblehead and Salem fell in with them, and gave them two severe fires; this quickened their pace to Bunker's Hill, where they took refuge, formed in order, and remained until reinforced by the third brigade sent over from Boston to secure their retreat, which was effected without farther loss.

Extract of a letter from Hartford, *in* Connecticut, *dated* Wednesday *last*, 3 *o'clock.*

"I send this by express, to inform you, that, by advice this instant received, General Gage has ordered all the vessels that may be found on the coast of New England to be immediately secured for the King's use. Pray communicate this intelligence, that all concerned may take the necessary precaution."

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 12.

THIS day, about two o'clock, the Right Hon. the Countess of Dunmore, with the rest of the Governour's family, who have for some time past been on board the Fowey man of war, arrived at the palace in this city, to the great joy of the inhabitants, and, we make no doubt, of the whole country, who have the most unfeigned regard for her Ladyship, and wish her long to live amongst them.

By a letter from New York, dated the 27th of April, *well authenticated*, we have advice that a large number of men had embodied, and that they were making the utmost preparations for their security. That they had taken possession of the custom-house, and resolved to shut up their port entirely, unless for inward-bound and whaling vessels, &c. That they had the greatest reason to believe an express had been sent off to the General, requesting a number of troops, and therefore desired the utmost and most efficacious assistance from their friends. It is said, they are hourly gaining farther intelligence of the dark designs of their *internal* and external enemies. They expect the best effects from their measures, provided all the colonies will adopt the same.

From another authentick letter, dated at Philadelphia, April 29th, we learn, "that they had resolved in that city to stop all trade to those colonies which had not acceded to the resolutions of the General Congress, amongst which Newfoundland and its dependencies are included."

We have it from unquestionable authority, that all vessels loaded with provisions, &c. for Boston, and the adjacent provinces, are seized by order of the General.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 1.

IN PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

Resolved unanimously, that all exportations from this province to Quebeck, Nova Scotia, Georgia, and Newfoundland, or any part of the fishing coasts or fishing islands, and to the town of Boston, ought immediately to be suspended, until the Continental Congress shall give farther directions therein.

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg, *May* 9.

"I am just returned from escorting the good old Speaker to Maryland, where we delivered him into the care of the independent company of Port Tobacco. He passed the Bowling Green last Tuesday, where the independent company of Caroline, with the militia of the county, and a detachment from the Fredericksburg independents, were drawn out to receive him, and the two other Delegates, Col. Harrison, and Col. Pendleton. The whole went with them to Port Royal, where they dined; after which they crossed the river Rappahannock, and were received on

the other ſide by the independents of King George and Weſtmoreland, who joined the eſcort. They lodged that night at Col. Thornton's, on Potowmack, and croſſed the river early next morning. When we got to the Maryland ſide, the firſt thing we ſaw was the company from Port Tobacco drawn up on the beach to receive the Delegates; to whom we delivered them, in perfect health. The companies at Piſcataway and Upper Marlborough were ready to receive them, as they paſſed. Our eſcort amounted to about 250 of the firſt Gentlemen in this part of the country, who, after taking leave of the Delegates at Hooe's ferry, on their going into the boats gave them three cheers, and returned home; except the guards, who croſſed the river with them."

A correſpondent writes us, that the bill for reſtraining the trade of the colonies to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt India iſlands, is to take place the ſame day that the Congreſs have fixed for the non-export from America; but, if their reſolves are reſcinded, and they agree to trade as uſual, the bill is to be of no effect, conſequently repeals itſelf.

The Richmond, Paterſon, from Glaſgow, is arrived in James river.

This day were executed at the gallows, purſuant to their ſentence, William Pitman, for murdering his negro lad, William Gray, and John Wood, for burglary, and John Watkins, for a rape.

We this moment hear that his Excellency the Governour has iſſued a proclamation for the meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, on Thurſday the 1ſt of June next.

Marriages.] LEWIS BURWELL, jun. Eſq; of Kingſmill, to Miſs LUCY RANDOLPH, of Wilton.

AT a meeting of the VOLUNTEER COMPANY of the city of *Williamſburg*, on the 10th day of May, 1775, the following addreſs was unanimouſly agreed to, and ordered to be publiſhed.

JOHN BROWN, clerk.

To the Gentlemen FREEHOLDERS and VOLUNTEERS *who ſo generouſly offered their aſſiſtance to the* CITY *of* WILLIAMSBURG *on a late alarming occaſion.*

GENTLEMEN,

A QUICK ſenſibility to inſults offered our country, and a determined reſolution to riſk every thing in ſupport of its honour and intereſt, are ruling motives in the breaſt of every patriot. To theſe we aſcribe your late movement towards the metropolis, where certain incidents, ſufficiently alarming at this juncture, had attracted the attention of all our worthy countrymen. We are happy in being able to convince you, that there is at preſent no neceſſity for their vigorous interpoſition; but the zealous alacrity with which you proffered your aſſiſtance, as it ſhows a ſincere devotion to the publick good, muſt be highly pleaſing to your fellow countrymen, and demands our warmeſt thanks and acknowledgments.

AT a committee appointed and held for Hanover county, at the courthouſe, on Tueſday the 9th of May, 1775.

Preſent, John Syme, Samuel Overton, William Craghead, Meriwether Skelton, Richard Morris, Benjamin Anderſon, John Pendleton, John Robinſon, Nelſon Berkley, and George Dabney, jun.

Agreeable to a reſolution of the committee held at Newcaſtle the 2d inſtant, ſetting forth, that they, being fully informed of the violent hoſtilities committed by the King's troops in America, and of the dangers ariſing to the colony by the loſs of the publick powder, and of the conduct of the Governour, which threatens altogether calamities of the greateſt magnitude, and moſt fatal conſequences to this colony, and therefore recommending repriſals to be made upon the King's property ſufficient to replace the gunpowder taken out of the magazine, it appears to this committee, that the volunteers who marched from Newcaſtle, to obtain ſatisfaction for the publick powder, by repriſal, or otherways, proceeded on that buſineſs as follows, to wit: That an officer with 16 men was detached to ſeize the King's Receiver General, with orders to detain him; and this, it was ſuppoſed, might be done without impeding the progreſs of the main body. The ſaid Receiver General not being apprehended, owing to his abſence from home, the ſaid detachment, according to orders, proceeded to join the main body on its march to Williamſburg; and the junction happened the 3d inſtant, at Doncaſtle's ordinary, about ſunſet. A little after ſunriſe next morning, the commanding-officer being aſſured that proper ſatisfaction, in money, ſhould be inſtantly made, the volunteers halted, and the propoſal being conſidered by them, was judged ſatisfactory as to that point; and the following receipt was given, to wit:

" Doncaſtle's ordinary, New Kent, May " 4, 1775, received from the Hon. Ri" chard Corbin, Eſq; his Majeſty's Re" ceiver general, 330l. as a compenſation " for the gunpowder taken out of the " publick magazine by the Governour's " order; which money I promiſe to con" vey to the Virginia delegates at the " General Congreſs, to be, under their " direction, laid out in gunpowder for the " colony's uſe, and to be ſtored as they " ſhall direct until the next Colony Con" vention, or General Aſſembly, unleſs " it ſhall be neceſſary, in the meantime, " to uſe the ſame in the defence of this " colony. It is agreed, that in caſe the " next Convention ſhall determine that " any part of the ſaid money ought to be " returned to his Majeſty's ſaid Receiver " General, that the ſame ſhall be done " accordingly. (A true copy)

PATRICK HENRY, jun.

Teſt, SAMUEL MEREDITH.
PARKE GOODALL.

It was then conſidered, that as a General Congreſs would meet in a few days, and probably a Colony Convention would ſhortly aſſemble, and that the repriſal now made would amply replace the powder, with the charges of tranſportation, the commanding-officer wrote the following letter, and ſent it by expreſs.

SIR, MAY 4, 1775.

THE affair of the powder is now ſettled, ſo as to produce ſatisfaction to me, and I earneſtly wiſh to the colony in general. The people here have it in charge from Hanover committee to tender their ſervice to you as a publick officer, for the purpoſe of eſcorting the publick treaſury to any place in this colony where the money would be judged more ſafe than the city of Williamſburg. The repriſal now made by the Hanover volunteers, though accompliſhed in a manner leaſt liable to the imputation of violent extremity, may poſſibly be the cauſe of future injury to the treaſury. If therefore you apprehend the leaſt danger, a ſufficient guard is at your ſervice. I beg the return of the bearer may be inſtant, becauſe the men wiſh to know their deſtination. With great regard. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, (A true copy)

PATRICK HENRY, jun.

Teſt, SAMUEL MEREDITH.
GARLAND ANDERSON.

To Robert Carter Nicholas, *Eſq; Treaſurer.*

To which an anſwer was received from the ſaid Mr. Nicholas, importing, that he had no apprehenſions of the neceſſity or propriety of the proffered ſervice. For which reaſons, and underſtanding, moreover, from others, that the private citizens of Williamſburg were in a great meaſure quieted from their late apprehenſion for their perſons and property, the volunteers judged it beſt to return home, and did ſo accordingly, in order to wait the farther directions of the General Congreſs, or Colony Convention. It appears alſo to this committee, that before, and on the march, ſtrict orders were repeatedly given to the volunteers to avoid all violence, injury, and inſult, towards the perſons and property of every private individual; and that in executing the plan of repriſal on the perſon of the King's ſervants, and his property, bloodſhed ſhould be avoided, if poſſible; and that there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe that the foregoing orders, reſpecting private perſons, and property, were ſtrictly obſerved.

Reſolved, that this committee do approve of the proceedings of the officers and ſoldiers of the volunteer company, and do return them their moſt ſincere thanks for their ſervices on the late expedition; and alſo, that the thanks of this committee be given to the many volunteers of the different counties who joined, and were marching, and ready to co-operate with the volunteer company of this county.

Ordered, that the clerk do tranſmit a copy of theſe proceedings to the printers, and deſire that they will be pleaſed to publiſh the ſame in the Gazettes, as ſoon as poſſible.

By order of the committee.

(A copy)

BARTLETT ANDERSON, Clerk.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE freeholders of thoſe counties and corporations, who may not yet have choſen deputies to repreſent them in a General Convention, are deſired to do it without loſs of time; as it is judged neceſſary, by ſome reſpectable Gentlemen, that all the deputies ſhould be prepared to meet on the ſhorteſt notice. It is the wiſh and deſire of the worthy Delegates from this colony, who are now attending the General Congreſs, that others may be choſen to ſupply their places, during their neceſſary abſence.

Mr. PURDIE,

IT is an unpardonable crime in any man wantonly to rob his neighbour of his fortune and reputation, by a partial repreſentation of facts. Your correſpondent ſhould have informed the publick that Mr. Gift *is principal owner of the ſhip* Mary, *and has the ſole management of her himſelf; that he built her to accommodate his friends in* Virginia *with freight, in a good ſtout veſſel; and that the ſmall part Mr.* Wilkinſon *has in her was intended to promote that end, by his ſuperintending the building of her in* Yorkſhire, *where he reſides. I hope the impartial publick will conſider that Mr.* Wilkinſon's *political principles did not appear at the time Mr.* Gift *became connected with him; that, in ſhort, they do not now appear, as it is notorious that when ſhips are wanted for government ſervice the King does not aſk merchants whether they are willing or not to let them. If Mr.* Wilkinſon *has voluntarily tranſgreſſed, I can pledge myſelf for Mr.* Gift *that he will reſent it in ſuch manner as is moſt agreeable to the* Americans, *and will conduce the moſt to promote the glorious cauſe in which they are embarked. His connexions with, and the obligations he is under to* Virginia, *are well known; and he is very ready to acknowledge them. Several Gentlemen, who are juſt arrived from* England, *can teſtify that he proved himſelf a zealous friend to* American *liberty on a late important occaſion. The queriſt is* reſpectfully acquainted, *that it is poſſible to ſerve a friend without injuring the innocent. I am, Mr.* Purdie, *your's, the publick's, and eſpecially Mr.* Gift's *friends, obedient humble ſervant, and, whenever it is requiſite, they ſhall be waited upon in perſon, by*

JAMES MILLER.